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TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1903.

Mr. Chamberlain's Policy.

His Program Dictated Not by Choice,
But by Necessity.

Opinion both in this country and in Great Britain has been somewhat startled at the boldness of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's latest political maneuver. Mr. Chamberlain has been known as an adroit, intrepid, far-seeing politician. He has been for years the most aggressive force in British public life. The world has come to expect from him ingenious and daring leadership.

But it has held its breath at the scope and novelty of his latest proposal to parliament to turn its back on Cobdenism and all that Cobdenism implies, and to create by means of preferential tariffs and trade restrictions a commercially fenced-in British empire.

The drawbacks and difficulties of the scheme have been liberally enlarged on. To reverse an economic policy so firmly rooted and so enthusiastically accepted by British sentiment as Cobdenism involves an effort little short of revolutionary. To confess the errors of free trade and to accept the long and bitterly denounced delusions of protection requires a moral courage to which few nations have been educated. To initiate tariff wars against foreign countries in order to capture and hold the trade of her own colonies means not only a complete surrender of Great Britain's traditional attitude, but a radical shifting of the base of her industrial and commercial activities.

Yet in the broadest sense Mr. Chamberlain's project has everything to justify it. If the British empire is to be maintained, closer commercial and political relations with the colonies must be insisted on. The policy of Cobden, followed fifty years longer, would see Australia, Canada, and South Africa adrift and independent. Commercially, they are growing each year more and more away from the mother country, and unless brought into an imperial zollverein their interests will soon be so diverse and individual as to render a dissolution of the empire inevitable.

Is Great Britain—after the expenditure of blood and treasure she has lavished in South Africa—prepared to see that dependency grow, like Canada and Australia, into a self-centered, a self-maintaining, and—when the time is ripe—an independent commonwealth? If she is not, she must—as Mr. Chamberlain suggests—throw Cobdenism overboard and fight with the weapon of preferential tariffs for her imperial empire.

The Widening of Sixteenth St.

To Be of Uniform Width From White
House to Rock Creek.

There can be no doubt that the decision of the District authorities to maintain a width of fifty feet for Sixteenth Street throughout its entire length is a wise one.

Sixteenth Street was designed, and, we believe, is destined, to be one of the principal approaches to the Rock Creek Park. To have narrowed its width, above Columbia Road, would not only have been a blunder at this time, but would have involved a large expenditure of money at no distant future. For, rapidly as that section of the city is developing, it would have been only a question of a short time before the city would have had to acquire abutting property at increased cost and many of the improvements made in the meantime would have been lost.

The widening of Columbia Road, the many changes made in its grade, the tearing up and laying of sidewalks on that important thoroughfare, within the last fifteen years, must have involved a considerable outlay. We venture to say that the same work could be done even today, when the value of property and the price of labor have both advanced fifty per cent over what they were, say, in 1885, for less by one-half of

what was actually paid for the work. It furnished a striking illustration of the saying that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

It is pleasant, of course, to be told that public sentiment in the neighborhood affected by the widening of Sixteenth Street heartily approves of the decision of the authorities. It is pleasant, but it is not important. The important thing is to find out what is the right thing to do, and then go ahead. The right thing in this case was what the District authorities have decided to do.

Blind Leading Blind.

A New and Remarkable Defense of
Mr. Payne.

Yesterday the predecessor of Postmaster General Payne, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, assured the readers of the "Philadelphia Press," of which he is the editor-in-chief, that he "knew a thing or two." He was speaking of the investigation of postal affairs now being carried on under the supervision of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow.

We are delighted to be assured upon so high an authority—though we frankly confess that we never had the slightest doubt on the subject—that General Payne's predecessor in office "knows a thing or two." It is comforting, reassuring—in every way a delightful thing to know. But it must surely be false modesty on his part to add, in another burst of frank and unreserved confession, "let the consequences be what they may, that he learned a thing or two from Mr. Payne." How could he? And if not from Mr. Payne, how from anyone else? Since he promised, however, that this fact of having absorbed so much from Mr. Payne during his recent visit in Washington "will add to the interest of these columns [the columns of the "Philadelphia Press"] during the ensuing days," we shall overlook his naive admission of bashfulness and watch with eager, yet respectful, interest the promised disclosures—"let the consequences be what they may."

Today's installment, we confess—and we hope he'll pardon us for our temerity—is slightly disappointing. The very opening sentence of the double-leaded leader explains the silence of the "Press" since first The Times began the exposure of Postoffice "irregularities," upon the ground that "until a few days ago nothing had taken definite and tangible shape."

This sounds amazingly like similar utterances of our evening contemporary, the "Star." Indeed, if we didn't know that the "Press" is at all times singularly original, we should now suspect it of a bit of plagiarism. That, however, is a minor matter.

The principal point, as we understand it, which Mr. Smith desires to make, concerns the authorship of the pending investigation. Says the "Press":

There are various aspects of the matter which will demand attention from time to time. Today we deal with the character of the investigation and with the credit and responsibility for it. A persistent effort has been made to represent that Postmaster General Payne has from the first been opposed to the investigation; that he has discountenanced and sought to thwart it; that he has discredited all charges of misconduct; that he has been forced to do what he has done, and that the initiative and continued impelling force came from other quarters. This representation has been propagated by some newspapers which had a malicious purpose. It has imposed on other and high-minded journals which were deceived but which were not intentionally misled.

Now, the "Press" affirms that this representation is altogether false. In making this statement we speak whereof we know. The documentary evidence will in due time appear.

We shall await the appearance of these documents with patience; we shall look for them with some curiosity. Mr. Smith assures us that he speaks "whereof he knows." We take the liberty of saying to him that he speaks whereof he knows nothing, except what Mr. Payne has chosen to tell him. In the meantime it will be difficult to convince a skeptical public that a gentleman who characterized charges as "stump speeches" and "hot air," which, since they were made, have led to safe rifling, suspensions, arrests, and—as we write, perhaps—to indictments, is one of the "master spirits of the investigation," or has, at any time, been "resolute for vigorous and unsparing work which should go to the bottom of things."

Mr. Smith would better try again!

That Russia is inclined to abandon the plan of refunding the exchequer duties on her sugar exports indicates that the Russian government has come over to the American view as expounded by Secretary Gage, who interpreted the Russian exchequer refund as equivalent to a bounty on export sugar. Thus the United States courts were right in their interpretation of the Russian government being the judge. All things come to them that wait it out, if they start and stay right.

"Fifty thousand dollars a year sends a man to the devil," says the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. And many there be who would like to take chances at half the money.

The Field of Politics.

Gorman for President.

The Hon. Joe Bailey has finally reached a conclusion as to the man whom he regards as the most available for the Democrats to nominate for President next year. The Texas Senator has been weighing the advantages of each of the candidates, and has been somewhat undecided as to whether Gorman or Parker was most to be desired. The pendulum of his fancy has vibrated between the Maryland Senator and the New York jurist until it seemed that he could be "happy with either were the other dear charmer away."

At last he has reached a definite decision, and his choice, without disparagement to Judge Parker, falls upon Senator Gorman, who is henceforth Bailey's favorite. A great many persons will think that he has chosen well, and as a matter of fact Senator Bailey's announcement that he prefers to see Senator Gorman named is significant, and should mean much to the Maryland Senator if he is really a candidate for the nomination.

Sensor Bailey's opinion and support count for something, despite the fact that he is the youngest member of the upper house. People have ceased to make fun of Joe Bailey, his frock coat, cambric tie, and broad-brimmed hat, and have come to recognize his ability and concede his influence.

An Able Supporter.

Next to Senator Gorman he is probably regarded as the ablest man on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber, and in the discussion of constitutional questions he is doubtless the superior of the Maryland Senator.

If Senator Bailey is heartily for the nomination of Gorman it means that Texas may be swung into line for Gorman, for down in the Lone Star State they swear by Joe Bailey and accept his opinions without question. His following throughout the entire South is strong, and with Bailey and Texas for Gorman the latter's stock in the Presidential market should take a rise of several points.

Trouble Ahead for Smoot.

Evidently the troubles of the Hon. Reed Smoot are not yet ended, and he may be obliged to go through a severe siege before he establishes a clear title to his seat in the United States Senate. The Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Los Angeles last week unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the junior Senator from Utah and calling for his expulsion from the Senate, on the grounds, of course, that he is an apostate of the Mormon Church and an alleged advocate of polygamy.

The resolutions declare that the Mormon Church is violating its pledge to the nation not to participate in politics, but the General Assembly apparently forgets that it is indulging in politics when it seeks to deprive Senator Smoot of the office to which he has been legally elected and calls upon the Senate to oust him. The action may be taken, however, as indicating that a vigorous campaign against Senator Smoot will be undertaken in an effort to expel him, and that Senators will be importuned and besieged with appeals and petitions praying that Smoot be denied the right to a seat in the Senate.

The matter will, of course, be taken up by the Committee on Privileges and Elections when Congress again convenes, but the probabilities are that the Senator will not be disturbed, as the circumstances in his case are somewhat different than those affecting the case of Brigham H. Roberts, who was expelled from the House. The effort, however, may be effective in inducing Congress to pass a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment regarding polygamy, and denying the right of suffrage and the right to hold office to those who preach and practice the belief in plural marriage.

Is Homeward Bound.

The Hon. Nathan Bay Scott is coming home from his European trip to engage in the work of repairing his Senatorial fences, which have suffered much damage during his absence. The Senator has been getting himself interviewed upon the other side of the water, and has taken the trouble to tell the workmen of the old countries what a glorious nation the United States is, what fabulous sums are paid in wages, and the vast superiority of America in everything, thereby doing his share toward inducing emigration. Meanwhile his several rival aspirants for the Senatorship have remained at home, each working diligently to retire Scott to private life.

The fact of Senator Scott's early return from abroad is taken to mean that he is at least a little worried regarding the situation, and fears that he is losing his grip upon affairs in the Mountain State. Just at the present time the man who seems to have a bigger "clinch" upon the Senatorship than the Hon. Nathan Bay Scott is the Hon. J. L. Caldwell, the Huntington banker, whose friends are working like Trojans to land him in the United States Senate. Senator Scott is fully aware of the growing sentiment in favor of Caldwell, and is not unmindful of the fact that there are two or three others in the field, and that he has upon his hands the fight of his life.

CONCESSION GRANTED FOR RAILWAY IN MEXICO

Consul W. W. Canada, at Vera Cruz, advises the State Department that Andrew MacKenzie has obtained from the Mexican government a concession for constructing and operating a railroad in the state of Vera Cruz for a term of ninety-nine years. The road will start from Los Xuchiles and terminate at Juan de la Punta. The same contractor is also authorized to construct and operate a branch of the line running from Tierra Blanca to Vera Cruz.

FRENCH PARTY SAFE.

PARIS, June 2.—The French minister at Peking has cabled that the party of Frenchmen which it was feared was in danger from the insurgents of south China, has arrived safely at Yu-Nan-Fu, under escort.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A Pathetic Story of a Royal Pair Who Waited in Vain for a Summons to Return to Their Throne—One of the Czar's Equeries, a Relative of Ambassador Cassini, Summarily Dismissed.

Marie Sophie's New Home.

Queen Marie Sophie of Naples is leaving the second-rate, quiet family hotel, which has been her home for so many years at Paris, and when she returns to the French capital in the fall after spending the summer as usual at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and in Bavaria, will take possession of the very handsome new mansion which she has just had built for her according to her own designs, on the Boulevard Maillot, in the Neuilly quarter of the capital.

It will be the first time that the heroine of Gaeta has a home of her own on the banks of the Seine, and thereby hangs a somewhat pathetic story.

Monarchs who have been deprived of their thrones are never able to rid themselves of the firm belief that their former subjects yearn for their return, are imbued with sentiments of deep and loyal affection for their person, and will one day or another call upon them to return and to resume their scepter.

The late King Francis of Naples was no exception to the rule. He lost his throne of the Two Sicilies in October 1860. For the following ten years he made his home at Rome, where he owned a very handsome palace, and where he was accorded sovereign honors by Pope Pius IX. But when the late King Victor Emmanuel, who had deprived him of the throne of Naples, seized Rome, the ex-Queen and ex-King of Naples left the Eternal City and soon afterward took up their residence at Paris in the hotel to which I have made reference above, and where they occupied a suite of rooms on the fourth floor.

Ready to Return to Naples.

Their reason for declining to rent a house, and for remaining at the hotel was that the King wished to be ready at any moment to respond to the summons of his former subjects to return to Naples, and to resume his sovereignty over them. He explained that if he settled down in a house of his own at Paris, and gave people the impression that he was going to live there permanently, it would discourage those in Italy who had remained true to his cause, besides showing a lack of confidence in their determination to bring him into his own seat.

And there King Francis and his consort waited and waited for the summons that never came, living quietly and devoting a good deal of their money to the support of those of their followers who were in straitened circumstances. King Francis died a few years ago, without leaving any issue, his only child, a little girl, having died during his residence at Rome. About the same time his widow inherited a considerable fortune from her mother, the old Duchess

Ludovica of Bavaria, and after some delay the Queen made up her mind to quit the hotel which had been her home for something like thirty years, and at length to build herself a house of her own.

A Conspicuous Turf Figure.

Like her sister, the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the Duchess of Alençon, who perished in the Charity Bazaar fire, she is as passionately devoted to horses as her husband was averse to them, and for at least two decades was one of the most conspicuous figures on the French turf, racing under the name of "Count Isola." She has now, however, broken up her racing stable, and being sixty-two years of age is seldom seen in the saddle. But she is still passionately devoted to yachting, and during the summer which is now opening will, as usual, sail her boat in every kind of weather in the English channel off Boulogne-sur-Mer. She is an adept in handling the craft, delights in a stiff breeze, and holds a sailing master's certificate.

Queen Christine of Spain and herself are the only two royal ladies still living who were married by proxy, and Queen Marie Sophie is the sole woman who has ever received the Russian Order of St. George, which is only conferred for acts of altogether extraordinary heroism under fire. Emperor Alexander II having conferred it upon her for her superb defense of the fortress of Gaeta in 1860, the last Bourbon stronghold of the kingdom of Naples.

Czar's Equerry Dismissed.

Count N. Cassini, one of the equeries of the Czar, who had charge of the imperial stud in Finland, has been summarily dismissed from office by order of the Emperor, and deprived of his equerryship, as well as of all his dignities and emoluments in connection with the imperial court. His sudden disgrace has created a considerable stir in St. Petersburg society, and speculation is indulged in as to the extent to which it may affect the position of his relative who represents Russia at Washington.

I do not imagine, however, that the ambassador will in any way suffer in the matter. For in Russia it is seldom that one hears of an efficient public servant being punished either directly or indirectly for the shortcomings of a member of his family, and as I pointed out in these letters some time ago, there are quite a number of instances of generals and high officials continuing to retain the favor and the good-will of the sovereign in spite of their brothers and others closely related, men and women, having taken an active and leading part in nihilist outrages.

S. W. V. ENCAMPMENT TO BE AT NEW HAVEN

President Roosevelt to Select the
Exact Date.

The next annual encampment of the Spanish War Veterans will be held in New Haven, Conn., next fall. The exact period which the encampment will cover has not been definitely determined upon, but it is believed it will begin September 23 and end September 30. Col. M. Emmet Urell, commander-in-chief of the organization, announced the place of meeting recently, and President Roosevelt will select the dates.

It is believed President Roosevelt will attend the encampment, as he has practically consented to do so. There were only three cities which were considered candidates for the encampment. They were Asheville, N. C., Cleveland, Ohio, and New Haven. Cleveland and Asheville received three votes each from the council of administration, but because of the fact that next year's gathering will take place in St. Louis, a Western town, the council was impelled to select an Eastern city.

Colonel Urell says he expects this year's encampment to be one of the best in the history of his organization. There are more members than ever in the ranks of the Spanish War Veterans, and, according to all statistical reports, the membership is increasing every year. Washington will be well represented by the various posts and commands here, including one or two naval commands, as well as the members of the Fourth Immunes and the First District of Columbia Volunteers, which saw active service in Cuba in 1898.

CARTER HARRISON NOT A BAD PROPHET

Result of Elections in Illinois Justify
Chicago Mayor's Prediction.

Predictions made not alone ago by Mayor Carter Harrison that the Democrats were much stronger in Illinois than was generally believed, and that a strong man on the national ticket could carry the State, do not, according to the dispatches received from Chicago, seem to have been based on a bad guess. In the elections held yesterday in Cook county the Democrats elected fourteen candidates and the Republicans four. Among the defeated candidates was Judge Eldridge Haney, personal friend of Representative Lorimer. The Democratic majority was 10,000.

The Democrats also won in Quincy, and the jubilant mayor of the Windy City is of the opinion that the Democrats would have won everywhere else had there been any elections.

JOHN T. MOORE NAMED UNITED STATES MARSHAL

John T. Moore, of Cambridge, Md., has been appointed a Deputy United States Marshal for the District to succeed James Caulk, resigned. Deputy Moore has been assigned to duty at the Police Court.

GENERAL LONGSTREET ABLE TO WALK ABOUT

Old Wound Brought on Ailment That
Caused Much Suffering.

For the first time since a patient at the Garfield Hospital, General Longstreet was permitted Sunday to get up and take a little exercise. Although somewhat weakened by his illness, he was able to walk about the room, and expressed himself as feeling in better shape than at any time since taken ill. It is believed he will be well enough to leave the hospital for his home in Georgia within a short time.

General Longstreet was taken to the hospital about two weeks ago, the victim of an attack of rheumatism. The ailment was induced by a bullet wound in his knee, and caused the patient much suffering. He has improved steadily under the physicians' care, and his complete recovery is soon looked for. His condition has at no time been serious.

Among the general's visitors yesterday was Major Stine, historian of the Army of the Potomac.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN PROGRESS IN CUBA

In a report from Cienfuegos on rail-
road construction in Cuba, Consul M. J. Baehr, at that place, says:

"Capitalists of this city have under consideration the construction of a railroad from Calmanera, a town situated on the west shore of Cienfuegos Bay, to Cuatro Caminos, in the province of Matanzas. The length of the road will be forty-one miles, and the intermediate points will be the towns of Ponce, Matun, Guanajal, Managua, Caoba, Aguada, Perseverancia, San Miguel, Amerrillas, and Calimante. The section would derive great benefit from the construction of this road, as the products of the productive interior region would find an outlet through Cienfuegos. It is estimated that the export of sugar would be increased to the extent of 500,000 bags annually. The road would shorten the time for passenger travel between Cienfuegos and Havana from four to five hours, and would place Cienfuegos in direct communication with many outlying towns under its political jurisdiction."

DR. C. R. JOHNSON GOES AS MISSIONARY TO PHILIPPINES

Bishop H. Y. Satterlee presided at a farewell service of the Holy Eucharist yesterday at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on the occasion of the departure from Washington of Dr. Charles Radcliffe Johnson. Dr. Johnson is a physician of note, a devoted churchman, and has practiced medicine in Atlantic City for the past five years. He leaves this week with his wife, for the Philippines to serve in the missionary field under Bishop Brent.

Bishop Satterlee made a brief address. He was followed by Chaplain Pierce, of the army, who spoke at some length of the importance of mission work in the Philippines.

Prince Hatzfeldt's Creditors.

Although something like fourteen years have elapsed since Prince Francis Hatzfeldt married Miss Clara Huntington, adopted daughter of the late C. P. Huntington, the American railroad magnate, receiving a very large sum of money at the time of the wedding, supplemented by a still larger portion on Mr. Huntington's death, yet his financial affairs continue to engage the attention of the German and English courts, the plaintiffs—who are his creditors—being German noblemen of wealth and influence, men, who at the time when he was in straitened circumstances, came to his assistance.

Some time ago he was sued, first in the German and then in the English courts, by Prince Henry of Prussia, the very wealthy German magnate and diplomat, who was delegated by the Kaiser to represent him last year at the inauguration of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce at New York, and whose name was put forward at one moment as likely to be appointed German ambassador to the United States. It was shown that Hatzfeldt was indebted for considerable sums to Prince Prussia, which he made no attempt to pay. And now the English courts have just given judgment in favor of the well-known Prussian nobleman and sportsman, Count Fuerstenberg, against Prince Hatzfeldt, condemning the latter to refund a sum of about \$40,000, still owing to the count, for money advanced and bills backed. During the course of the proceedings, Prince Hatzfeldt was compelled to admit that Count Fuerstenberg had lent him money and backed bills for him to the extent of close upon \$200,000, most of which he (Hatzfeldt) had repaid since his marriage.

The Prince's Excuse.

The prince gave as excuse for not refunding the \$40,000 for which he was sued, the fact that there was due something to him by the count in connection with the running of certain horses. This was, however, ridiculed in court, the count being able to show that he did not owe the prince a cent, and had never in his life owed him anything save small sums, won at bezique and invariably paid within the usual limit of time.

Had Prince Francis Hatzfeldt restricted his financial dealings to tradesmen, to professional money lenders, etc., his debts would not have affected his social position either in Germany or in England. But it is just because of the fact that a considerable portion of his creditors are former fellow-officers, friends, and fellow-clubmen, who associated him in his difficulties, and whom he then treated shabbily, that his social position in Germany, and likewise to a great measure in England, is so very far from being a pleasant one, or in keeping with the station and the rank of his family.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR MARINE CORPS

Fifteen Hundred Men to Fill the Quota
Recently Allowed.

"The recent enlargement of the Marine Corps," said Colonel Reid, chief of staff, U. S. M. C., "demands the enlistment of 1,500 additional men. Recruiting headquarters have been established in Detroit, and we will send out four recruiting parties very shortly. Each will consist of a lieutenant, a surgeon, and a sergeant. The personnel of these parties has not yet been definitely determined upon."

"Special inducements will be offered to recruits, and we expect that the full quota will soon be reached. This is the first time since its establishment that the corps has sent out recruiting parties, though the system has been used, and with excellent effect, by the navy for many years."

TREASURY STATEMENT ON NATIONAL BANKS

The monthly statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business, May 29, 1903, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$406,443,205. The increase for the month over the same period last year was \$15,291,477, and for the year, \$48,696,021. The report closes on May 29, for the reason that May 30 was a holiday, and the last day of the month fell on Sunday.

The circulation based on United States bonds was \$363,586,987, an increase for the year of \$49,977,150, and an increase for the month of \$16,022,832.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$42,856,218, a decrease for the year of \$23,123, and a decrease for the month of \$731,155. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$367,827,920. United States registered bonds and State and city bonds on deposit to secure public deposits amounted to \$152,977,410.

ASKING INFORMATION AS TO BRANCH BANKS

J. Selvin Tait, of 25 Broad Street, New York, will be informed by the District Commissioner that no objection exists to a bank incorporated outside the District of Columbia to establish a branch in Washington. Mr. Tait asked for information on the subject, and in accordance with a report from the Assistant Comptroller of the Currency, dated July 1, 1902, relating to the taxing of banks and financial institutions in the District will be sent him.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR DOMINICAN COLLEGE

The Brennan Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Dominican Building of the College of the Immaculate Conception. The building will cost \$250,000. The work will be begun immediately, and is to be completed within eighteen months. The architect is A. O. von Herbulis.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE POSTOFFICE SCANDAL

Newspaper Opinions From All Sections
of the Country.

The charges that Postmaster General Payne sneered at as "hot air" seem likely to prove a withering blast for some people.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Machen, of the Postoffice Department, has also enlisted in the ranks of innocent martyrs who are "more sinned against than sinning."—Kansas City Times.

Explorations in the Postoffice Department show the presence of rich deposits of something closely resembling "alum."—Kansas City Times.

The several gentlemen who are themselves suspended because of more or less slight irregularities in the Postoffice Department at Washington wish judgment of the people suspended along with themselves. The public generally is more interested in the other side of the question—as to how strong the rope may be that should be used on the forty thieves.—Raleigh Post.

It has again been demonstrated, this time in the Federal postal service, that the "get-rich-quick" fever and honest performance of official duty make an uncommonly bad pair of running mates.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The game of turning the rascals out is occupying the attention of the chiefs of the Postoffice Department. They must play it effectively or the Democrats will turn them out along with the rascals.—Mobile Register.

The Postoffice Department's 13-cent stamp is its hoodoo. Its rottenness under the stamp, but none of it was uncovered until the stamp was issued.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Who lives in a glass house should throw no stones. So runs the proverb. Mr. Tulloch threw stones at Postmaster Merritt's glass house. Mr. Merritt shies stones back at Tulloch's. Tulloch should have anticipated this. Perhaps he did. Possibly his house is not made of glass. We shall see.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Postmaster General, when the charges were first presented, was of the opinion that they did not amount to anything. It transpires that he was mistaken. There is a very fair prospect of enough being discovered to satisfy the public that there should be a pretty thorough overhauling of the departments.—Savannah Morning News.

A Washington dispatch reports that the inspectors at work on the case say Mr. Bristow has conveyed to the Postmaster General a substantiation of all the important charges of Mr. Tulloch. This does not contradict Mr. Smith. It simply states that those of Mr. Tulloch's charges which were outside of the military postal service have been substantiated. Mr. Tulloch, by the way, came into the case very late. A great deal of crookedness had been disclosed before he made his charges. His charges could be omitted entirely without greatly affecting the status of the department. His charges related mainly to Mr. Heath, and only incidentally to matters in the personal knowledge of Mr. Smith.—Philadelphia Record.

The Postoffice Department is considerably disfigured, but the entire ring is not still in it. San Antonio Express.

There is a general belief that the investigation so far has but touched the surface. This view is apparently shared by Mr. Payne, who is keeping up the investigation, and with excellent results. There should be no holding back. Any relaxing of energy would at once be taken as an evidence of a desire to shield some one—and in such a case as this no one should be shielded.—Indianapolis News.

Postal scandals are developing in Porto Rico and the Philippines, too. Who says that the people of the "annexes" cannot understand American institutions?—Norfolk Landmark.

When Tulloch declared the entire system was honeycombed with fraud, he probably spoke the truth, and further investigation will probably reveal even greater abuses than have been exposed thus far.—Arkansas Democrat.

As a rule since its foundation, the Postoffice Department of the United States has been honestly and ably managed. But it is evident that there are weak spots, and that abuses have crept in. A shaking up has been begun and should be pursued vigorously until scrupulously upright administration is re-established. The persons in the department who are guilty of crookedness are not likely to appeal to President Roosevelt for indulgence. He is about the last man they would choose to deal with their cases. He is not easily deceived and his views of public duty are positive. A thorough job should be made of the postal investigation. The penitentiary is the proper place for hoodlums of all kinds and degree.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All those who originally made light of the Postoffice scandals are either holding their peace or joining in the demand that the investigations be vigorously pushed until everything bearing upon the lamentable situation is known. When the disposition to shield the alleged irregularities in the department appeared, popular indignation became manifest; the President promptly took his place with the people and it is settled that there will be a general cleaning up before the scandal is reached. It becomes apparent that the authorities have a large and energetic contract on their hands.—Des Moines Press.

LOST FOUR MEN IN GALE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—The American fishing schooner Whittier, which here yesterday, and reports having lost four men in last week's gale. The schooner Elector was crushed by waves in Bell Isle Strait. Her crew of eleven men escaped over the deck.